

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.
Michael Faillace [MF-8436]
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
(212) 317-1200
Attorneys for Plaintiff

**UNITED STATES DISTRICT COURT
EASTERN DISTRICT OF NEW YORK**

-----X
TIMOTEO CAMPA FLORES, *individually and
on behalf of others similarly situated,*

Plaintiff,

-against-

NEW SUNSTONE MEXICAN FOOD, INC.
(d/b/a SUNSTONE TORTILLAS EXPRESS),
GUANG YAO JIANG, and XIAN SAI

Defendants.

COMPLAINT

**COLLECTIVE ACTION
UNDER 29 U.S.C. § 216(b)**

ECF Case

-----X
Plaintiff Timoteo Campa Flores (“Plaintiff Campa” or “Mr. Campa”), individually and on behalf of others similarly situated, by and through his attorneys, Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C., upon information and belief, and as against each of Defendants New Sunstone Mexican Food, Inc. (d/b/a Sunstone Tortillas Express) (“Defendant Corporation”), Guang Yao Jiang, and Xian Sai (collectively, “Defendants”), alleges as follows:

NATURE OF ACTION

1. Plaintiff Campa is a former employee of Defendants New Sunstone Mexican Food, Inc. (d/b/a Sunstone Tortillas Express), Guang Yao Jiang, and Xian Sai.
2. Sunstone Tortillas Express is a Mexican restaurant owned by Guang Yao Jiang and Xian Sai located at 5411 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11220.

3. Upon information and belief, Defendants Guang Yao Jiang and Xian Sai serve or served as owners, managers, principals and/or agents of Defendant Corporation, and through this corporate entity operate the restaurant.

4. Plaintiff Campa is a former employee of Defendants.

5. Plaintiff Campa was ostensibly employed as a delivery worker, but he was required to spend several hours each day performing non-tipped duties unrelated to deliveries, including but not limited to preparing food, cleaning the restaurant, the kitchen, the kitchen ceiling, the kitchen wall, and the filters, sweeping and mopping, taking out the trash, tying up cardboard boxes, dishwashing, refilling the refrigerator with vegetables, sodas and other drinks, and sometimes cleaning the windows and the bathroom, (hereinafter, “non-delivery, non-tip duties”).

6. Plaintiff Campa regularly worked for Defendants in excess of 40 hours per week without appropriate minimum wage or overtime compensation for any of the hours that he worked.

7. Rather, Defendants failed to maintain accurate recordkeeping of his hours worked and failed to pay Plaintiff Campa appropriately for any hours worked over 40, either at the straight rate of pay or for any additional overtime premium.

8. Further, Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Campa the required “spread of hours” pay for any day in which he had to work over 10 hours a day.

9. Defendants employed and accounted for Plaintiff Campa as a delivery worker in their payroll, but in actuality his duties included greater or equal time spent performing the non-delivery, non-tipped duties alleged above.

10. At all times, regardless of duties, Defendants paid Plaintiff Campa and all other delivery workers at a rate that was lower than the required tip-credit rate.

11. However, under both the FLSA and NYLL, Defendants were not entitled to take a tip credit because Plaintiff Campa's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday, (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

12. Upon information and belief, Defendants employed the policy and practice of disguising Plaintiff Campa's actual duties in payroll records to avoid paying Plaintiff Campa at the minimum wage rate, and to enable them to pay Plaintiff Campa at the lower tip-credited rate (which they still failed to do) by designating him as a delivery worker instead of a non-tipped employee.

13. Defendants' conduct extended beyond Plaintiff Campa to all other similarly situated employees.

14. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Campa and other employees to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without providing them the minimum wage and overtime compensation required by federal and state law and regulations.

15. Plaintiff Campa now brings this action on behalf of himself, and other similarly situated individuals, for unpaid minimum and overtime wages pursuant to the Fair Labor Standards Act of 1938, 29 U.S.C. § 201 *et seq.* ("FLSA"), the New York Labor Law ("NYLL") §§190 and 650 *et seq.*, and "overtime wage order" respectively codified at N.Y.C.R.R. Tit. 12 §§ 142-2.2, 2.4), and the "spread of hours" and overtime wage orders of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 146-1.6 (herein the

“Spread of Hours Wage Order”), including applicable liquidated damages, interest, attorneys’ fees, and costs.

16. Plaintiff Campa seeks certification of this action as a collective action on behalf of himself, individually, and all other similarly situated employees and former employees of Defendants pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

JURISDICTION AND VENUE

17. This Court has subject matter jurisdiction pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) (FLSA), 28 U.S.C. § 1531 (interstate commerce) and 28 U.S.C. § 1331 (federal question). Supplemental jurisdiction over Plaintiff Campa’s state law claims is conferred by 28 U.S.C. § 1367(a).

18. Venue is proper in this district under 28 U.S.C. § 391(b) and (c) because all or a substantial part of the events or omissions giving rise to the claims occurred in this district, Defendants operate their businesses in this district, and Plaintiff Campa was employed by Defendants in this district.

PARTIES

Plaintiff Timoteo Campa Flores

19. Plaintiff Campa is an adult individual residing in Bronx County, New York.

20. Plaintiff Campa was employed by Defendants from approximately May 2013 until on or about April 7, 2017.

21. Pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), Plaintiff Campa consents to being a party and brings these claims based upon the allegations herein as a representative party of a prospective class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Defendants

22. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants owned, operated, and/or controlled a Mexican restaurant located at 5411 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11220 under the name “Sunstone Tortillas Express.”

23. Upon information and belief, New Sunstone Mexican Food, Inc. (“Defendant Corporation”) is a corporation organized and existing under the laws of the State of New York. Upon information and belief, it maintains its principal place of business at 5411 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11220.

24. Defendant Guang Yao Jiang is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business within this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Guang Yao Jiang is sued individually and in his capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation.

25. Defendant Guang Yao Jiang possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation and/or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

26. Defendant Guang Yao Jiang determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Campa, established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

27. Defendant Xian Sai is an individual engaging (or who was engaged) in business within this judicial district during the relevant time period. Defendant Xian Sai is sued individually and in his capacity as an owner, officer and/or agent of Defendant Corporation.

28. Defendant Xian Sai possesses or possessed operational control over Defendant Corporation, an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation and/or controlled significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

29. Defendant Xian Sai determined the wages and compensation of the employees of Defendants, including Plaintiff Campa, established the schedules of the employees, maintained employee records and had the authority to hire and fire employees.

FACTUAL ALLEGATIONS

Defendants Constitute Joint Employers

30. Defendants operate a Mexican restaurant located at 5411 5th Avenue, Brooklyn, New York 11220.

31. Individual Defendants Guang Yao Jiang and Xian Sai possess operational control over Defendant Corporation, possess an ownership interest in Defendant Corporation, and control significant functions of Defendant Corporation.

32. Defendants are associated and joint employers, act in the interest of each other with respect to employees, pay employees by the same method and share control over the employees.

33. Each Defendant possessed substantial control over Plaintiff Campa's (and other similarly situated employees') working conditions, and over the policies and practices with

respect to the employment and compensation of Plaintiff Campa, and all similarly situated individuals, referred to herein.

34. Defendants jointly employed Plaintiff Campa, and all similarly situated individuals, and are Plaintiff Campa's (and all similarly situated individuals') employers within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. 201 *et seq.* and the NYLL.

35. In the alternative, Defendants constitute a single employer of Plaintiff Campa and/or similarly situated individuals.

36. Upon information and belief, individual defendants Guang Yao Jiang and Xian Sai operate Defendant Corporation as either an alter ego of themselves and/or fail to operate Defendant Corporation as a legal entity separate and apart from themselves by, among other things:

- (a) failing to adhere to the corporate formalities necessary to operate Defendant Corporation as a separate and legally distinct entity;
- (b) defectively forming or maintaining Defendant Corporation by, among other things, failing to hold annual meetings or maintaining appropriate corporate records;
- (c) transferring assets and debts freely as between all Defendants;
- (d) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit as the sole or majority shareholders;
- (e) operating Defendant Corporation for their own benefit and maintaining control over it as a closed corporation or closely controlled entity;
- (f) intermingling assets and debts of their own with Defendant Corporation;

(g) diminishing and/or transferring assets of Defendant Corporation to protect their own interests; and

(h) other actions evincing a failure to adhere to the corporate form.

37. At all relevant times, Defendants were Plaintiff Campa's employers within the meaning of the FLSA and NYLL.

38. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Campa, controlled the terms and conditions of his employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for Plaintiff Campa's services.

39. In each year from 2013 to 2017, Defendants, both individually and jointly, had gross annual volume of sales of not less than \$500,000 (exclusive of excise taxes at the retail level that are separately stated).

40. In addition, upon information and belief, Defendants and/or their enterprises were directly engaged in interstate commerce. For example, numerous items that were sold in the Mexican restaurant on a daily basis, such as meat and lettuce, were produced outside of the State of New York.

Individual Plaintiff

41. Plaintiff Campa is a former employee of Defendants ostensibly employed as a delivery worker, but who spent more than 20% of each shift performing the non-delivery, non-tip duties outlined above.

42. Plaintiff Campa seeks to represent a class of similarly situated individuals under 29 U.S.C. § 216(b).

Plaintiff Timoteo Campa Flores

43. Plaintiff Campa was employed by Defendants from approximately May 2013 until on or about April 7, 2017.

44. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Campa was ostensibly employed by Defendants as a delivery worker.

45. However, Plaintiff Campa spent more than 20% of each work day performing the non-delivery, non-tip duties outlined above.

46. Plaintiff Campa regularly handled goods in interstate commerce, such as meat and vegetables produced outside of the State of New York.

47. Plaintiff Campa's work duties required neither discretion nor independent judgment.

48. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Campa regularly worked in excess of 40 hours per week.

49. From approximately May 2013 until on or about April 7, 2017, Plaintiff Campa worked from approximately 10:30 a.m. until on or about 10:00 p.m. four days a week and from approximately 10:30 a.m. until on or about 10:30 p.m. two days a week (typically 70 hours per week).

50. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Campa was paid his wages in cash.

51. Throughout his employment with Defendants, Plaintiff Campa was paid a fixed weekly salary of \$240.00.

52. Plaintiff Campa's wages did not vary regardless of how many additional hours he worked in a week.

53. For example, Defendants required Plaintiff Campa to work 30 minutes past his scheduled departure time regularly, without paying him any additional compensation.

54. Defendants only granted Plaintiff Campa 15 minutes or less for his daily meal breaks.

55. Plaintiff Campa was never notified by Defendants that his tips would be included as an offset for wages.

56. Defendants did not account for these tips in any daily, weekly or other accounting of Plaintiff Campa's wages.

57. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Campa with an accurate statement of wages with each payment of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

58. Plaintiff Campa was not required to keep track of his time, nor to his knowledge did the Defendants utilize any time tracking device, such as punch cards or sign in sheets, that accurately reflected his actual hours worked.

59. Defendants never provided Plaintiff Campa with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Campa's primary language), of his rate of pay, employer's regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

60. No notification, either in the form of posted notices or other means, was ever given to Plaintiff Campa regarding overtime and wages under the FLSA and NYLL.

61. Defendants required Plaintiff Campa to purchase "tools of the trade" with his own funds—including four bicycles, one helmet, additional costs for maintenance of the bicycles, a chain and lock, a basket, and four sets of lights.

Defendants' General Employment Practices

62. Defendants regularly required their employees, including Plaintiff Campa, to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without paying them the proper minimum wage, overtime, or spread of hours compensation.

63. At all times relevant to this Complaint, Defendants maintained a policy and practice of requiring Plaintiff Campa (and all similarly situated employees) to work in excess of forty (40) hours per week without paying him appropriate minimum wage and/or overtime compensation, as required by federal and state laws.

64. At no time did Defendants inform their employees, including Plaintiff Campa, that they had reduced their hourly wages by a tip allowance.

65. Defendants failed to maintain a record of tips earned by Plaintiff Campa for the deliveries he made to customers.

66. Defendants habitually required their employees, including Plaintiff Campa, to work additional hours beyond their regular shifts, but did not provide them with any additional compensation.

67. Defendants required all delivery workers, including Plaintiff Campa, to perform general non-delivery, non-tipped Mexican restaurant tasks in addition to their primary duties as delivery workers.

68. Plaintiff Campa, and all similarly situated employees, were ostensibly employed as tipped employees by Defendants, although their actual duties included greater or equal time spent performing non-delivery, non-tipped duties.

69. Plaintiff Campa and all other delivery workers were not even paid at the required lower tip-credit rate by Defendants. However, under state law, Defendants were not entitled to a

tip-credit because the delivery worker's and Plaintiff Campa's non-tipped duties exceeded 20% of each workday (or 2 hours a day, whichever was less) (12 N.Y.C.R.R. § 146).

70. New York State regulations provide that an employee cannot be classified as a tipped employee on any day in which he has been assigned to work in an occupation in which tips are not customarily received. (12 N.Y.C.R.R. §§137-3.3 and 137-3.4). Similarly, under federal regulation 29 C.F.R. §531.56(e), an employer may not take a tip-credit for any employee time if that time is devoted to a non-tipped occupation.

71. The delivery workers', including Plaintiff Campa's, duties were not incidental to their occupation as delivery workers, but instead constituted entirely unrelated general Mexican restaurant work with duties, including the non-tipped duties described above.

72. In violation of federal and state law as codified above, Defendants classified Plaintiff Campa and other delivery workers as tipped employees but did not even pay them at the tip-credited rate when they should have classified them as non-tipped employees and paid them at the minimum wage rate.

73. Defendants' pay practices resulted in Defendants' delivery workers, including Plaintiff Campa, not receiving payment for all their hours worked, resulting in their effective rate of pay falling below the required minimum and overtime wage rate.

74. Plaintiff Campa was paid his wages entirely in cash.

75. Defendants willfully disregarded and purposefully evaded record keeping requirements of the Fair Labor Standards Act and New York Labor Law by failing to maintain accurate and complete timesheets and payroll records.

76. Upon information and belief, these practices were done to disguise the actual number of hours Plaintiff Campa, and similarly situated employees, worked and to avoid paying them properly for their (1) full hours worked, (2) minimum wage, (3) overtime wages, and (4) spread of hours pay.

77. Defendants failed to post required wage and hour posters in the restaurant, and did not provide their employees, including Plaintiff Campa, with statutorily required wage and hour records or statements of their pay received, in part so as to hide Defendants' violations of the wage and hour laws, and to take advantage of their employees', including Plaintiff Campa's, relative lack of sophistication in wage and hour laws.

78. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Campa and other employees with wage statements at the time of each payment of wages containing: the dates of work covered by that payment of wages; name of employee; name of employer; address and phone number of employer; rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; gross wages; deductions; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage; net wages; the regular hourly rate or rates of pay; the overtime rate or rates of pay; the number of regular hours worked; and the number of overtime hours worked, as required by NYLL §195(3).

79. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Campa and other employees, at the time of hiring and on or before February 1 of each subsequent year, a statement in English and the employees' primary language, containing: the rate or rates of pay and basis thereof, whether paid by the hour, shift, day, week, salary, piece, commission, or other; allowances, if any, claimed as part of the minimum wage, including tip, meal, or lodging allowances; the regular pay day

designated by the employer; the name of the employer; any "doing business as" names used by the employer; the physical address of the employer's main office or principal place of business, and a mailing address if different; and the telephone number of the employer, as required by New York Labor Law §195(1).

FLSA COLLECTIVE ACTION CLAIMS

80. Plaintiff Campa brings his FLSA minimum wage, overtime compensation and liquidated damages claims as a collective action pursuant to FLSA Section 16(b), 29 U.S.C. § 216(b), on behalf of all similarly situated persons who are or were employed by Defendants, or any of them, on or after the date that is three years before the filing of the complaint in his case (the "FLSA Class Period"), as employees of Defendants (the "FLSA Class").

81. At all relevant times, Plaintiff Campa, and other members of the FLSA Class who are and/or have been similarly situated, had substantially similar job requirements and pay provisions, and have been subject to Defendants' common practices, policies, programs, procedures, protocols and plans of willfully failing and refusing to pay them the required minimum wage, overtime pay of one and one-half times his regular rates for work in excess of forty (40) hours per workweek under the FLSA and willfully failing to keep records required by the FLSA.

82. The claims of Plaintiff Campa stated herein are similar to those of the other employees.

FIRST CAUSE OF ACTION VIOLATION OF THE FLSA MINIMUM WAGE PROVISIONS

83. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

84. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Campa's employers (and employers of the putative FLSA Class members) within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA class members), controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for their employment.

85. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

86. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

87. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 206(a).

88. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) at the applicable minimum hourly rate was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

89. Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SECOND CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE FLSA OVERTIME PROVISIONS

90. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

91. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Campa's employers (and employers of the putative FLSA Class members) within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. 29 U.S.C. § 203(d). Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Campa

(and the FLSA class members), controlled the terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rate and method of any compensation in exchange for his employment.

92. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were engaged in commerce or in an industry or activity affecting commerce.

93. Defendants constitute an enterprise within the meaning of the Fair Labor Standards Act. 29 U.S.C. § 203 (r-s).

94. Defendants, in violation of 29 U.S.C. § 207 (a)(1) of the FLSA, failed to pay Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek.

95. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of 29 U.S.C. § 255(a).

96. Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

THIRD CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE NEW YORK MINIMUM WAGE ACT

97. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

98. At all times relevant to this action, Defendants were Plaintiff Campa's employers within the meaning of the N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 2 and 651. Defendants had the power to hire and fire Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members), controlled terms and conditions of employment, and determined the rates and methods of any compensation in exchange for employment.

99. Defendants, in violation of NYLL § 652(1) and the supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, paid Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) less than the minimum wage.

100. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class members) minimum wage was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

101. Plaintiff Campa (and the FLSA Class Members) were damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FOURTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE OVERTIME PROVISIONS OF THE
NEW YORK STATE LABOR LAW

102. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

103. Defendants, in violation of N.Y. Lab. Law § 190 *et seq.* and supporting regulations of the New York State Department of Labor, failed to pay Plaintiff Campa overtime compensation at rates of one and one-half times the regular rate of pay for each hour worked in excess of forty hours in a workweek.

104. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Campa overtime compensation was willful within the meaning of N.Y. Lab. Law § 663.

105. Plaintiff Campa was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

FIFTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE SPREAD OF HOURS WAGE ORDER
OF THE NEW YORK COMMISSIONER OF LABOR

106. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

107. Defendants failed to pay Plaintiff Campa one additional hour's pay at the basic minimum wage rate before allowances for each day Plaintiff Campa's spread of hours exceeded ten hours in violation of NYLL §§ 190 *et seq.* and 650 *et seq.* and the wage order of the New York Commissioner of Labor codified at N.Y. COMP. CODES R. & REGS. Tit. 12, § 146-1.6.

108. Defendants' failure to pay Plaintiff Campa an additional hour's pay for each day Plaintiff Campa's spread of hours exceeded ten hours was willful within the meaning of NYLL § 663.

109. Plaintiff Campa was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

SIXTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE NOTICE AND RECORDKEEPING
REQUIREMENTS OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

110. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though fully set forth herein.

111. Defendants failed to provide Plaintiff Campa with a written notice, in English and in Spanish (Plaintiff Campa's primary language), of his rate of pay, regular pay day, and such other information as required by NYLL §195(1).

112. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Campa in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

SEVENTH CAUSE OF ACTION
VIOLATION OF THE WAGE STATEMENT PROVISIONS
OF THE NEW YORK LABOR LAW

113. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though set forth

fully herein.

114. Defendants did not provide Plaintiff Campa with a statement of wages with each payment of wages, as required by NYLL 195(3).

115. Defendants are liable to Plaintiff Campa in the amount of \$5,000, together with costs and attorneys' fees.

EIGHTH CAUSE OF ACTION
(RECOVERY OF EQUIPMENT COSTS)

116. Plaintiff Campa repeats and re-alleges all paragraphs above as though set forth fully herein.

117. Defendants required Plaintiff Campa to pay, without reimbursement, the costs and expenses for purchasing and maintaining equipment and "tools of the trade" required to perform his job, such as bicycles, further reducing his wages in violation of the FLSA and NYLL. 29 U.S.C. § 206(a); 29 C.F.R § 531.35; N.Y. Lab. Law §§ 193 and 198-b.

118. Plaintiff Campa was damaged in an amount to be determined at trial.

PRAYER FOR RELIEF

WHEREFORE, Plaintiff Campa respectfully requests that this Court enter judgment against Defendants by:

(a) Designating this action as a collective action and authorizing prompt issuance of notice pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b) to all putative class members, apprising them of the pendency of this action, and permitting them promptly to file consents to be plaintiffs in the FLSA claims in this action;

(b) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members;

(c) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA as to Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members;

(d) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of, and associated rules and regulations under, the FLSA with respect to Plaintiff Campa's, and the FLSA class members', compensation, hours, wages, and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(e) Declaring that Defendants' violation of the provisions of the FLSA were willful as to Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members;

(f) Awarding Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA, as applicable;

(g) Awarding Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to 100% of his damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, and damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages under the FLSA as applicable pursuant to 29 U.S.C. § 216(b);

(h) Declaring that Defendants violated the minimum wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Campa and the members of the FLSA Class;

(i) Declaring that Defendants violated the overtime wage provisions of, and rules and orders promulgated under, the NYLL as to Plaintiff Campa and the members of the FLSA Class;

(j) Declaring that Defendants violated the Spread of Hours Wage Order of the New York Commission of Labor as to Plaintiff Campa and the members of the FLSA Class;

(k) Declaring that Defendants violated the recordkeeping requirements of the NYLL with respect to Plaintiff Campa's, and the FLSA Class members', compensation, hours, wages; and any deductions or credits taken against wages;

(l) Declaring that Defendants' violations of the New York Labor Law were willful as to Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA Class members;

(m) Awarding Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members damages for the amount of unpaid minimum and overtime wages, damages for any improper deductions or credits taken against wages, as well as awarding spread of hours pay under the NYLL as applicable;

(n) Awarding Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members liquidated damages in an amount equal to one hundred percent (100%) of the total amount of minimum wage, spread of hours pay and overtime compensation shown to be owed pursuant to NYLL § 663 as applicable;

(o) Awarding Plaintiff Campa damages for Defendants' violation of the NYLL notice and recordkeeping provisions, pursuant to NYLL §§198(1-b), 198(1-d);

(p) Awarding Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members pre-judgment and post-judgment interest as applicable;

(q) Awarding Plaintiff Campa and the FLSA class members the expenses incurred in this action, including costs and attorney's fees;

(r) Providing that if any amounts remain unpaid upon the expiration of ninety days

following issuance of judgment, or ninety days after expiration of the time to appeal and no appeal is then pending, whichever is later, the total amount of judgment shall automatically increase by fifteen percent, as required by NYLL § 198(4); and

(s) All such other and further relief as the Court deems just and proper.

JURY DEMAND

Plaintiff Campa demands a trial by jury on all issues triable by a jury.

Dated: New York, New York
May 15, 2017

MICHAEL FAILLACE & ASSOCIATES, P.C.

/s/ Michael Faillace
By: Michael A. Faillace [MF-8436]
60 East 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165
(212) 317-1200
Attorneys for Plaintiff

Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Employment and Litigation Attorneys

60 E 42nd Street, Suite 4510
New York, New York 10165

Telephone: (212) 317-1200
Facsimile: (212) 317-1620

Faillace@employmentcompliance.com

May 12, 2017

BY HAND

TO: Clerk of Court,

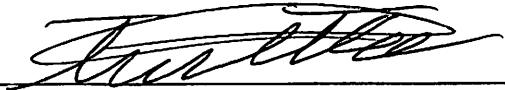
I hereby consent to join this lawsuit as a party plaintiff.

(Yo, por medio de este documento, doy mi consentimiento para formar parte de la demanda como uno de los demandantes.)

Name / Nombre: Timoteo Campa Flores

Legal Representative / Abogado: Michael Faillace & Associates, P.C.

Signature / Firma:



Date / Fecha:

12 de mayo de 2017